

or citadel which was blown up by the Russians immediately after the capture of the town. It was located on the upper left bank of the Bos-su canal, and the site today is within the Russian town and barracks and various public and private buildings are built on it.

712
361

2. The Bazaar

The bazaar has a meaning for the Central Asians which it is difficult for the European to grasp properly. The Central Asian spends the greater part of his life in the bazaar, and for him it takes the place of our newspapers, restaurants, coffeehouses, townhalls, amusement places, stock exchanges, law courts, etc. At the bazaar the entire public life and a great part of the private life of the male urban population takes place, and day in, day out, in winter and summer almost the entire population, when it is not occupied with work in the fields, is gathered in the bazaar. The bazaar is the real home of the townsman; since his private dwelling serves him primarily as a lodging for the night, and as a depository for his property and his wives and children, he therefore expends relatively little trouble on it. ^{P. 130} Figure 55. Caption: Bazaar scene in Tashkent: A mullah preaches in the open marketplace. /

366

The arrangement of the bazaars is the same everywhere, and the bazaars of the different towns differ from each other only in size. The bazaar in Tashkent is one of the largest in all Central Asia, containing about four thousand shops and workshops. The streets of the bazaar are relatively wide and mostly covered with reed mats, which are spread along beams diagonally placed over the streets from one row of stalls to another. The result is a pleasant twilight and a refreshing coolness, which is increased by a constant sprinkling of the bazaar streets with water. It is a beneficent contrast to the dazzling sunlight and the stifling ovenlike heat of the nearby streets leading into the dwelling quarters. (Figure 56). ^{P. 130}

361
366

The booths which range along both sides of the bazaar streets, serving either for selling goods or as workshops for the various craftsmen, all look alike and have nothing in common with European shops. They are rooms two and a half to three meters high, four and a half to six meters long, and from two to two and a half meters deep, which are completely open to the street. The walls are made of clay or else of reed screens spread over on both sides with clay. The roof also is

347

L: von Schwartz -- 134 N-5 (ca 1895) 1900 RI1 Turkestan RI.1

366
793
361

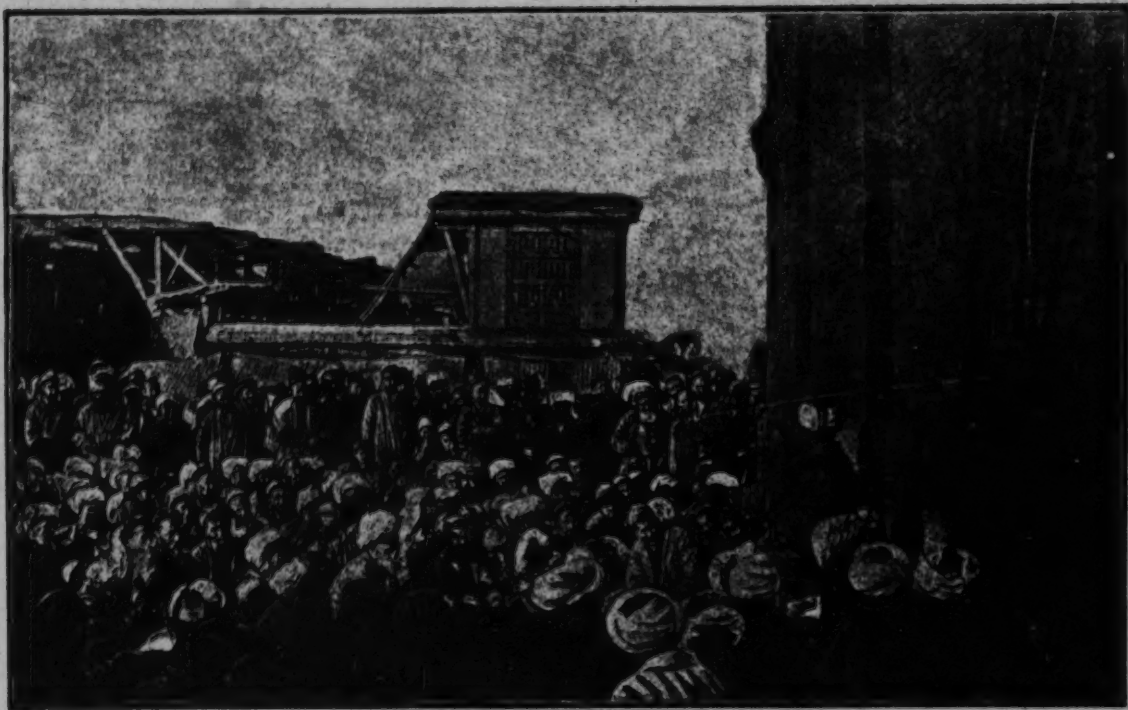


Fig. 22. Bazaar scene in Tashkent: A mullah preaches in the open marketplace.

[24]

11

[Tashkent]

347 made only of beams, reeds and clay. The floor of the booth is usually raised a few feet above the street level, as is the small footpath which runs along the booths. The booths serve, without difficulty as places to sell all kinds of ware, or as workshops for all kinds of handicrafts, in effect whole industries are carried on at the bazaar. There are no windows or doors in the bazaar stalls, so that the merchants and craftsmen carry on their business all year round in all weather in these places, enclosed by only three walls. At night the shops are closed either by a boarded partition or by folding screens made of reeds. Those merchants who are unable to take all their wares home with them every evening spend the night in their shops, both winter and summer.

Merchants and craftsmen sit on the floor during their work on reed mats or blankets, with their legs crossed, sitting either inside the booth or on the footpath which leads into the booths (Figure 57, p. 15a, p. 165). The buyers also take their places on the ground beside the merchants, unless they prefer, for the sake of greater convenience to undertake the selection of wares on horseback, in which case the wares are brought out one by one to be inspected from the horse. Naturally, since in winter it is not particularly comfortable to sit on the ground which is soaked through, there are a few wooden benches covered with blankets or carpets for the greater comfort of the public in front of the better shops, especially tea houses, and eating places, /163/ (Figure 58, p. 15a, p. 165), and on these one can take his place with his legs crossed and conclude his business comfortably. /Figure 56, p. 14a. Caption: Covered bazaar streets/

366
443 A peculiarity of Central Asian bazzars is the strict separation of various industries and various types of goods /164/ from each other, which makes the search for and the choice of the necessary wares far easier for the buying public. One row of booths is, for example, exclusively devoted to clothing merchants, the next occupied by merchants in cotton material, the third by silk merchants; furs, linen, boots, saddles, metal wares, crockery, vegetables, fruit, meat, in short, everything there is to buy can be bought only in one specific row of booths. In the same manner all the eating places are in one row, where they prepare their national dishes right out on the street before all eyes: 'Plov' /pilaf/, 'pelmene' /small meat dumplings/, 'shashlik' and 'lepeshki' /small meal cakes/; and they poison the air far around with their burned 'shaffet' and 'kunshut' /sesame/ oil.

The handicrafts, like the wares are all organized strictly according to categories. In one street the kettle and teapot smiths make an

L: von Schwarz--14a N-5 (ca 1895) 1900 Fl.1. Türkei Fl.1

366
363



[100]

11.

[Tashkent]

366
443 earsplitting racket; in another street the ferries and nail smiths are at work; gold and silversmiths, shoemakers, tailors, chandlers, turners, saddlers (cf. Figure 57, p. 15a), embroiderers in silk, etc., each take a special street for themselves. The division into branches, however, is not simply limited to the general classification but even applies to the separate booths. As a rule, each merchant handles only a single article. In one booth one finds, for example, only horse saddles, in another, only harnesses for horses, in a third, only fur hats, in a fourth, only fur coats, in a fifth, only 'khalats' /wide flowing Oriental dressing gown/ etc. Among the shoemakers, one sells only riding boots, another only over-shoes with leather stockings, a third only cut-out boot leather, and so on. Even in the production of the plov /pilaf/, the carrots, which must be cut into fine pieces, are not prepared by the cook himself, but are furnished already prepared by a merchant who is occupied exclusively with the cutting and sale of carrots.

[215] Of all the bazaar booths, the tea booths or 'chaikhanas' enjoy the largest number of customers, and those natives who can afford it pass the greatest part of the day in tea booths, chatting, drinking tea, smoking and playing chess. Most of the tea booths are located around the bazaar square at the intersections of the various streets which run through the rows of shops. Near the tea booths are also found the booths of the barbers, [305] insofar as they have their own shops at all; most of the barbers are ambulatory and practise their trade on the street or in the tea booths.

485 The caravansaries (1) erected in various places in the bazaar re-

1. Not Karavanserei, as it is usually written in German, for it is made up of two words, 'karavan' - "caravan", and 'sarai' - "shed".

place our hotels for the travellers in Central Asia, for hotels /165/ do not exist there. The caravansaries are open buildings for the temporary shelter of traveling merchants together with their wares, horses and camels. They consist of a roomy, quadrangular court, which /Figure 57, p. 15a. Caption: Sart saddlers at the bazaar in Tashkent/ surrounds a one or two-story building, in which there are rooms assigned for the shelter of the travelers and their wares. These are simple, windowless, smoke-blackened rooms with clay floors, containing no furniture at all, since in Central Asia every traveler carries with him all the necessary things, like beds, footrugs, drinking and cooking utensils, tea-pots, and the like. Tables and chairs, however, are unknown on the whole. The beasts of burden are tied up in the middle of the court,

361
366



Fig. 57. Sarti saddlers at the bazaar in Tashkent.

352

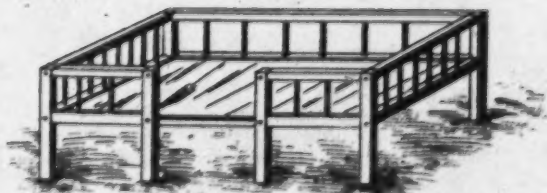


Fig. 58. Wooden platform.
[189]

485 where there are several water basins. The travelers receive only water in the caravansaries and, for a suitable price, fodder for their beasts; for the lodging itself nothing is paid. /^{p.15a}Figure 58. Caption: wooden platform. / Food /166/ is not provided and the travelers must either provide their own or have it fetched from the bazaar. (^{p.17a}Figure 59).

364 What strikes the European as most unpleasant in a Central Asian
366 bazaar is the incredible filth and the intolerable stench which poisons the air everywhere. The water, which runs in countless open canals through almost all the streets, acquires, before it leaves the bazaar, an unbelievable degree of impurity so that it actually stinks. All excrement flows from the street into the canals, the inhabitants perform their incessant ablutions in them as prescribed by the Koran, horses and mangy dogs bathe in them, and the water from these same canals is not only used to sprinkle the streets, but also employed for drinking and for the preparation of food and tea, without even superficial filtering. The butchers slaughter their cattle in the middle of the street and hang the meat on the outside of their booth where it can be seen, just as in other booths clothing, silk cloth, and gold and silver jewelry is displayed. Since the meat begins to spoil in a short time in the great heat there, and furthermore, since it is always entirely covered with flies and other insects, one can imagine what sort of aroma wafts from the butcher's booth. To this is added the smoke and stench of the numerous eating houses, and the drying of the horse and camel manure lying all over the streets, for all the bazaar streets, are covered with riders and caravans from morning till night, but the dung is never removed from the streets.

3. Streets. (^{p.18a, 19a, 20a}Figures 60 to 62, pages 169, 171, 172).

291 One would, perhaps, not believe that a stroll through the
369 streets of a Central Asian town could be as agreeable and entertaining
363 as, for example, here in Munich, a walk along the Maximilianstrasse. Of ladies who are the chief decoration of a European street, there one sees not a trace. Only the initiated knows that under the formless loose tunics stealing furtively through the streets here and there, under which nothing appears but a pair of feet clad in equally formless boots and overshoes, a female creature is concealed; but whether these feet belong to an eighteen year old beauty or an octogenarian Megara, only Allah knows. As for the second adornment (?) of European street

- 341 buildings come out crooked and not beautiful. There are no architects and everyone builds as he knows best. The living quarters are in general somber, damp and dark, which gives birth to eye diseases, in addition to which,
- 363 the houses are not solid. The streets in the towns are crooked and narrow, so much so that the native vehicle, the two wheeled 'arba', can pass only on the main streets. On the side streets a horseman often has difficulty getting through.

The main streets are sometimes improved with cobblestones, but these pavements rarely protect a town from the mud.

- 366 Stalls, tea-houses and barber shops extend along both sides of the main street leading from the main gates to the middle of the town, to the trading square. This square is usually called 'rigistan'.

- 312 The towns and villages are provided with water from 'aryks' (irrigation canals) which also serve to irrigate the neighboring gardens, fields and kitchen gardens. Wells help the aryks as well.

- 361 The general appearance of the populated places makes a very unattractive impression. The only adornment of Central Asian settlements is a mass of verdure which in most cases covers the towns and villages.

- 364 The conditions of life in all the settlements are just as inconvenient as the native houses from the hygienic point of view. The population does not worry in the least about

8:Kostenko 121-G-4,5 (1868-80)1880 RL1 Turkestan
[Tashkent] RL1

361 are grouped in the districts in accordance with their occupations. Of course in each district one can also find other occupations (blacksmiths, bootmakers, etc.), but they are much less developed than the specific industry. The extent of the town is so great that many of its residents never learn to know all its winding streets, even though they live there a whole lifetime.

The figures for all the buildings in Asiatic Tashkent are as follows:

Houses occupied by the residents	13,260
Empty courts and separate courts for non-residents	322
[368] Sheds (including 519 stalls)	23
/410/ Medresses	8
Baths	8
Mosques	255
Flour mills	116
Crushing mills	42

[366] Booths in the large bazaar:

Occupied by traders	2324
Empty booths	307
Booths in the town streets	594
Empty booths in the town streets	96

Booths occupied by Sarts in Russian Tashkent 69

361 The population of Asiatic Tashkent according to the census of 1868 was:

- 361 Syr-Darya oblast' are in Tashkent. The Russian town has been built very regularly and originally. The broad streets are lined with two rows of poplar trees growing at the same rate, and this gives the town the appearance of a luxurious
- [342] park. Little sun-dried brick houses, almost all of one story, appear through the trees. Many of them have iron roofs decorated with red or green paint. In recent times, moreover, several public and private buildings have been built of fired brick and some are several stories high. Beside almost every small house is its own little garden, in which there are several fruit trees. The best garden in the town is the one by the house of the Governor General. His garden is kept up very well, and all through the summer and fall it is open to the public. On certain days there is military band music there. In addition, a garden planted earlier by the natives also adjoins the town. This is known as 'myn-uryuk' (which means, 'a thousand apricot trees'), and it too is visited by the
- [347] Tashkent public. The streets and gardens are irrigated by broad aryks, which serve in addition for sprinkling the streets. The streets are sprinkled every day in the summer, and as a result there is much less dust in the town,
- [366] and it also makes it cooler. Many handsome stores have been built in Tashkent, in which all products of European industry can be procured, only they are very expensive here. At
- [368] the bazaars one can obtain native goods. There is an observatory in Tashkent ($2\frac{1}{2}$ versts from the town), a theater, a classical preparatory school for boys and one for girls, and several hotels.

361
342

1. In Russia, as we know, a special kind of moss is used for this purpose, which is called kukushkin len (cuckoo flax).

Secondly, the wooden floors and ceilings, as they shrink, acquire cracks, which also admit the cold. In addition the inhabitants do not know the use of double windows in winter.(1)

1. One must add the danger of fire to the inconveniences of the wooden structures. In 1871 there were three fires in Vernyy with losses figured at 3,462 rubles, 70 kopecks.

361

The number of buildings in Vernyy are as follows:

<u>Types of buildings</u>	<u>Stone</u>	<u>Wood</u>
---------------------------	--------------	-------------

[368]

Churches (2)	1	1
--------------	---	---

2. A cathedral is being built, for which the foundation is already laid.

Mosques	-	1
---------	---	---

Houses	234	972
--------	-----	-----

Uninhabited buildings	4	9
-----------------------	---	---

Stalls		226
--------	--	-----

Bins and Booths		164
-----------------	--	-----

Eating establishments (3)		21
---------------------------	--	----

[366]

3. Some of these are built of adobe clay and some of softened clay.

Mills		62
-------	--	----

Total number of buildings	239	1,456
---------------------------	-----	-------

[Vernyy]

RL1

361 All the above figures are for 1871. In
1863 there were:

	<u>Stone</u>	<u>Wood</u>
[368] Churches		1
Houses	1	678
[366] Stores and Stalls		55
Mills		32
Totals	1	766

Consequently, in a period of eight years the number of buildings in Vernyy more than doubled.

The number of inhabitants has increased in like proportion.

361 /422/ The town of Vernyy is remarkable
563 for the variety of its population. The majority of the inhabitants belong to the Cossack estate. They were the original settlers. After them come the Ukrainians, who arrived recently, and have settled in a special suburb south of the town. One should also add to the number of immigrants here a small number of Chuvash, Mordvinians, Cheremis and other nationalities from the Volga region.

In addition, Vernyy is populated by Tatars, who live in a separate suburb; Sarts, who have come from other towns in the Turkestan region (Auliye-Ata (Dzhambul), Chimkent, Tashkent and Kokand), and also from the Kashgar dominions; Kazakhs who have adopted a semi-sedentary life; Kalmyks who came from Kuldja after the Chinese massacre in 1864. Many of the Kalmyks have become Christians. They work in Vernyy primarily as unskilled laborers.

8:Kostenko 144-G-4,5 (1868-80)1880 RLI Turkestan
[Vernyy] RLI

361 Type of Factory Quantity of Production Number of
438 Production in rubles workers

438 Distillery	1	146,000 gal.	171,000	145
Brewery	1	5,700 gal.	1,540	5
Leather	3	23,659 pieces	82,774	57
Brick	11	520,000 pieces	7,800	52
Vodka	1	5,500 gal.	7,524	6
Total	17	-	270,638	265

361 The commerce of Vernyy is developing
441 quite perceptibly, due to the favorable po-
778 sition of the town at the junction of roads
from Kuldja to Tashkent and to Kokand, and
from Kashgar to Semipalatinsk. Formerly the
caravans passed through Vernyy without stopping.
In recent times they have begun to be unloaded
for roadside sale. In addition, many merchants
from Tashkent and neighboring dominions have
come here purposely for continuous trade.

In the environs of Vernyy every year
there is a considerable purchase of animals
from the Kazakhs, not only for Tashkent and
Kuldja, but also for Petropavlovsk, which is
over 1200 versts away.

[366] At the present time there are two ba-
zaars in Vernyy: a large and a small one.
The total number of stalls in 1871 came to
390, whereas in 1863 there were only 50, and
in 1859 about 20.

361 The trade in Vernyy is developing in
438 proportion to the strengthening of tranquility

In the town are two bazaars: the Taranchi
 361 one (in the fortress), and the Chinese (in
 366 the outskirts). The bazaars differ from the
 Central Asian ones in that the stalls are some-
 what more roomy and counters have been installed,
 which obstruct the entrance and divide the in-
 terior premises from the buyers. The bazaar
 streets are not covered above, as a result of
 which they are not protected from rain or heat.
 In the Chinese bazaar women often trade in the
 stalls, and here occasionally one sees flowers,
 a purely Chinese feature, since in the Central
 Asian Moslem towns the sale of flowers would
 be considered the height of absurdity.

[265] In the Chinese part of town there are
 several restaurants at the bazaar in which
 those who wish can eat their fill for about
 20 kopecks; the hungry man gorges himself on
 sweets. In these restaurants a remarkable
 variety of dishes is prepared. In order to
 enter a restaurant one must first pass through
 the kitchen, which is directly on the street
 to arouse the olfactory senses of the passer-by.
 In spite of the fact that the kitchens are kept
 very tidy and the preparation of the food
 is quite clean, a sharp and suffocating smell
 announces the presence of a restaurant at quite
 a long distance, and a European must have very
 strong nerves to bear this smell for very long.

[363] The main streets in town are paved with
 [312] small stones. Aryks are laid out among them,
 nicely laid with brick. On the whole, the town
 is miserable and dirty, and the Chinese section
 is particularly dirty. However the movement
 of people is greater in the Chinese section,
 while in the Taranchi bazaar the staid Moslems
 sit sedately in their booths, yawning and

Qwllja

RL1

361 shooping away the flies with a special instru-
 366 ment, a whisk made of hair, attached to a
 handle. In the Chinese bazaar there is con-
 stant movement, bustle and noise. The vendors
 of wares cry out and invite the customers in.
 Hordes of children some half-naked, some com-
 pletely naked, scurry back and forth.

In a group of men the Chinese women
 stand out in their original costumes, on their
 tiny misshapen, squeezed little feet, on which
 they walk with difficulty, as though on stilts,
 tottering sideways.

/432/ With every step one runs into
 vendors, carrying all their goods in one hand,
 and charging two or three kopecks for it. Here
 is an unbelievably dirty urchin holding a piece
 of mutton on his finger, yelling with all his
 might, announcing his wares../sic/

The greatest crowding, noise and throng
 takes place in the so-called row of eating
 houses, where various food is sold. A beggar
 can satisfy his appetite for some three or
 four kopecks here. Having satisfied their
 hunger, Chinese beggars lie down somewhere in
 the shade along the booths and spend the whole
 day doing nothing.

361 Trade at the Chinese bazaar is divided
 443 into three categories:

1) The permanent trade, which is carried
 on in booths, and in which the more valuable
 articles are sold: mats, cotton prints, tea,
 sugar, iron, etc. 2) Mobile trade, on small
 tables set up in front of the booths. Here
 the articles sold are already cheaper: ordinary

361 The basic population of Samarkand is
563 Tadzhik, a people of Iranian provenience, and
after them come the Uzbeks. The Jews, whose
houses here number up to 300, live in a special
quarter, as they do in many other towns in
Central Asia, and this quarter is distinguished
for its extreme dirtiness. In addition one can
meet Kipchaks, Arabs, Persians, Gypsies, Afghans
and Hindus on the streets of Samarkand.

361 Samarkand carries on quite a large trade
438 in cotton, silk, wheat and rice, and also in
knives, fruit, horses, sheep and donkeys. Wheat,
439 rice and silk go primarily to Bukhara; cotton
travels through Tashkent to Russia. Excellent
fruit is imported here from the Bukharan pro-
vince of Shakhrisyabs, south of Samarkand, as
well as pomegranates and pomegranate cork, used
for dye. Wheat and silk textiles are also im-
ported from there. /441/ Salt is imported
from the Hissar province which is famous for
its good quality.

361 The total number of houses in Samarkand
is 4,411, of which 201 are Russian, and the
rest are native houses.

[162] There are 30,530 native inhabitants of
Samarkand, and 5,380 Europeans, making a total
of 35,910 persons of both sexes.

361 The industry of Samarkand is shown in
438 the number of factories, machine and handi-
366 craft workshops, stalls and other industrial
and commercial undertakings, which are in the
native part of town.

8:Kostenko 167-G-4,5 (1868-80)1880 RL1 Turkestan:
[samarkand] RL1

361

Types of factories, plants and other
438 undertakings: (1)

366

1. According to evidence of Mr. Virskii,
in Turkestanskii ezhegodnik (Turkestan
Yearbook), IV, 1876.

a) Manufactories

Number

Cast-iron foundry	12
Soap boiling and fat melting	34
Leather	30
Pottery	37

b) Machine manufacture

Taffeta	7
Mats	188
Cheap striped cotton	17
Silk scarves	3
'Alacha' /silk or halfsilk Turkish or Persian fabric/	4
'Adryas' /Bukharan and Persian halfsilk fabric with bright designs against a plain background/	27

c) Workshops and other undertakings

Carpenters	42
Turners and Cabinetmakers	11
Weaving looms	7
Dye works	42
Bootmakers	162
Saddle makers	25
Gold and silver work	23
Makers of two-wheeled carriages	23
Horsehair ropes	17
Dye works for wood	15

8:Kostenko 168-G-4,5 (1868-80)1880 RL1 Turkestan
[Samarkand] RL1

361	Wooden combs	7
438	/442/ Water smoking pipes	8
	Tailor shops	20
366	Copper wares	6
	Smiths	56
	Wattling and chiy (rush) weaving	12
	Silk winding	15
	Sesame oil manufacturers	23
	Barbers	20
	Bakers of flat cakes	33
	Candy makers	7
	Shops making pilaf and pil'mene	108
	Tea shops	30
	Commercial baths	7
	Brick sarais (ovens)	4
	Stalls at the bazaars	712
	Bazaar places for traders	270
	Various small stalls (dishes and utensils, horse trappings, clothing, iron, salt, dyes, cast iron, knives, wooden hoes, kettles, beef)	1,085

One should note that not all the factories and other undertakings mentioned here have the same arrangement as those in European Russia. These are no more than cottage industries, the trade of which is decidedly insignificant. The machines in all these undertakings are the most primitive, and there are no special accommodations in any of them. In the same hut where the proprietor lives he produces his wares. The figures on the number of the above undertakings certainly change often, if not every day.

361 There are also certain mosques which are
346 outstanding for their age and their relatively
beautiful architecture. One is the mosque
Hazret Baba, built by Tengri-Kul Divan Begi
about 150 years ago. A second is the mechet
Hazret Hodja Komal, built approximately 175
years ago by the Beg Abdul Kasim Kush begi.

[776] In honor of the chief saint, the patron saint
of Khodzhent, Hazret Sheikh Maslah-Eddin, one
of the residents of the Khodzhent suburb of
Undzhi built a mosque about 150 years ago
which is named for the saint. About 20 years
ago it was repaired and rebuilt at public ex-
pense so that at the present time this mosque
is really quite an attractive example of Cen-
tral Asian architecture. A fourth is the Khosh
mosque, built about 120 /446/ years ago. A
fifth, the Takhto Tutti Kalyan mosque was built
about 150 years ago, and named for the mulberry
tree, actually of enormous proportions, which
grows beside it. (Tuti kalyan means "large
mulberry tree.") A sixth is Namazga. This
mosque was built about 130 years ago by Fazil
Beg, who was simultaneously Beg of Khodzhent
and Ura-Tyube. A seventh is the Dzhamiya Pegu
Arkysh mosque, which was built 80 years ago.
The Darishikyaf mosque was built about 200
years ago. And the Dzhamyai Sary Sen mosque
was built approximately 100 years ago.

361 The industrial character of Khodzhent
438 can be seen by the number of shops, and in-
366 dustrial and manufacturing plants (dukans);
• their total is 1,141. This total number of
commercial and industrial plants is subdivided
as follows:

8:Kostenko 174-G-4,5 (1868-80)1880 RL1 Turkestan
[Khodshent] RL1

361

438

366

Type of shop, workshop, etc. (1) Number

1. In Central Asian towns it is impossible to separate a shop from an industrial plant, because in most cases the manufacturer, or more accurately the craftsman works in his shop and also sells his wares there.

Silver products	4
Iron and iron mongers	13
Cast iron	6
Knives	5
Copper wares	8
Shops selling knives	7

Types of establishments Number

Smithies	6
Leather factories	2
Sale of leather goods	23
Saddlers	5
Boots and footgear in general	54
Earthenware vessels	11
Tobacco (smoking)	15
Tobacco (snuff)	6
Oil producers	50
Sesame oil producers	22
Soap boilers	18
Stalls selling soap	8
/447/Candles	6
Meat	48
Cabinet makers	2
Dairy houses	32
Stalls with tea and sugar	22
Stalls with salt	5
Stalls with flour and grain crops	24
Rice	15

8:Kostenko 175-G-4,5 (1868-80)1880 RL1 Turkestan
 [Khodzhent] RL1

Types of establishments Number

Fruit	27
Vegetables	4
Stalls with halva	10
Bakeries of flat cakes	12
Tea stalls	17
Stalls with thread	6
Dye works	24
Stalls with paint	9
Furriers	5
Woolen goods	9
Silk winding	20
Sawing	4
Silk weaving	95
Cotton weaving	115
Shops for finishing material of silk and cotton mixed	9
Stalls with silk textiles	7
Stalls with textiles of mixed silk and cotton	26
Stalls for khalats	10
Stalls with tubeteikas /skull caps/	10
Stalls with mats	5
Stalls with alacha /a kind of silk fabric/	6
Stalls with muslin and turbans	10
Stalls with lining goods	10
Stalls with textiles	78
Money changing stalls	4
Barbers	4
Mills (1)	52

1. Rice mills are counted as mills.

There are two bazaars in Khodzhent:
 the big one and the small one. In the first

8:Kostenko 176-G-4,5 (1868-80)1880 RL1 Turkestan
[Khodzhent] RL1

361 there are 510 stalls and dukans, in the second
366 280. On ordinary /448/ days the bazaar stalls
are closed for the most part. They are all
open on bazaar days, however, of which there
are three a week in Khodzhent: Wednesday,
Thursday and Friday. There are 5 caravansaries
in Khodzhent, of which 4 are Sart, none is
European and 1 is Hindu.

361 There are 24 medresses, and 530 students
368 in them. There are 40 schools, attended by
[B71] 160 pupils. The schools are attended only in
winter, and the number of pupils changes every
year.

In Khodzhent there are 202 mosques al-
together, of which 47 are large mosques, hold-
ing public prayers on Fridays. The number of
clergy in the mosques is 232. Within the town
line there are 15 cemeteries.

Ura-Tyube

361 Legends about the foundation and early
/03 history of the town of Ura-Tyube are not pre-
served among its inhabitants. It is only known
that the town is ancient and before the dissemi-
nation of Islam among the Central Asian in-
habitants, it was called Istyarau-shan. The
name Ura-Tyube, or more precisely, Ora-tepe,
was given the town only later, as a result of
the fact that it lies partly in a hollow, and
partly on an elevation; ('ora' means hole and
361 'tepe' means elevation.) During the constant
internecine wars which went on in this region
Ura-Tyube and the villages in its region some-
times passed into the hands of the Emir of
Bukhara, sometimes to the Khan of Kokand, and

8:Kostenko 179-G-4,5 (1868-80)1880 RL1 Turkestan.

[Ura-Tyube]

RL1

361 in summer the town is almost deserted.

In addition, separate groups of houses are scattered among these gardens, called all together Char mahala, where the proprietors live almost permanently, summer and winter. Char mahala constitutes 17 separate groups of houses.

361 There are 854 stalls, industrial and
438 manufacturing plants in Ura-Tyube.

366 This number is split up into the following categories:

Types of establishment	Number
Silver wares	3
Iron and iron mongers	14
Cast iron	4
Knives	7
Copper	5
Stalls selling knives	10
Smithies	7
Leather works	2
Stalls selling leather goods	15
Saddlers	4
Boots and footgear in general	40
Factories for production of clay vessels	10
Stalls selling smoking tobacco	14
Stalls selling snuff	5
Oil manufacturers	45
Stalls with sesame oil	24
Soap boiling factories	11
Stalls with soap	3
Candle workshops	9
Meat stalls	61

3: Kostenko 180-G-4,5 (1868-80) 1880 RL1 Turkestan RL1

[Ura-Tyube]

Types of establishments (ctd) Number

/451/Cabinet makers	2	361
Milk stalls	28	438
Stalls with tea and sugar	40	3660
Stalls with salt	23	
Stalls with flour and grain	11	
Stalls with rice	22	
Fruit	46	
Stalls with vegetables	16	
Stalls with halva	4	
Bakeries of flat cakes	8	
Tea stalls (kharcheven)	25	
Stalls with thread	2	
Dye works	24	
Stalls with paint	9	
Furriers	4	
Woolen goods	25	
Sawing	3	
Cotton weaving	98	
Finishers shops for mixed cotton and silk material	7	
Stalls with silk textiles	5	
Stalls with mixed silk and cotton textiles	19	
Stalls with khalat textiles	13	
Stalls with tubeteikas /skull caps/	10	
Stalls with mats	9	
Stalls with alacha /kind of silk fabric/	4	
Stalls with muslin and turbans	7	
Stalls with lining goods	10	
Stalls with textiles	25	
Money changers' stalls	18	
Barbershops	10	
Mills	73	

[Una - Tyube]

- 361 There is one bazaar in the town, which
● [366] contains 642 stalls. There are two bazaar days
a week; Wednesday and Sunday.

There are three caravanseries, of which
two are Sart and one is for Jews and Hindus.

[368] Of the advanced schools (medresses)
there are 4, and the lower schools number 35.

[452] There are 122 mosques altogether.
Of these 9 large mosques perform the public
prayers on Fridays. There are 147 clergymen
serving at the mosques.